

NUMBER 218.

maining six sailing frigates converted to steam sloop-of-war, and finally into steam ships. New sloop-of-war should be built to replace those built prior to 1940. The present condition of the active navy is reviewed and commended. The Secretary reports in favor of screw-steamers, against side-wheel steamers in case of

An increase of the navy is demanded on the ground that we have now a navigational interest of five million tons, an import of goods worth seven hundred millions of dollars, and a fleet of ships of equal extent and value. All additions to the navy should employ steam power. Attention is called to the fact that the Constitution prohibits individual States from creating a navy of their own. Efforts are submitted for replacing all the provisions of seven yards of the constitution in a condition of full compliance. A compliment is paid to the efficiency and discipline of the Naval Academy, to Capt. Blake. Figures are given to show that the education of the pupils has improved. In the slave trade twelve vessels have been captured this year by the American squadron, and about 5,000 negroes rescued. A strong hint is given that the slave trade can only finally be suppressed by England's enforcing her treaties.

The bill introduced by Jefferson Davis prohibiting the purchase of patented articles for the army and navy is attacked as injurious to the public service. The Secretary recommends that he be given power to purchase butter, cheese, flour, and tobacco for the navy by private purchase, and not by advertised contract. The present sale and service of the various articles of the navy are then formally recorded, compliments are paid to Commodore Poor, Porter, and Brent, and prompt action in righting the wrongs of American citizens. The Japanese Emperor's reports as to the marine corps, engineers, and quarter-masters, together with the progress of the Japanese exploration expeditions, form the main body of the Secretary's report, which closes with a summary of naval estimates for the year.

**Report of the Secretary of War**

This report alludes to the recent hostilities in the part of the frontier Indian country between the States of Texas, New Mexico, and Utah. The Kiowa, Comanche, Payute, and Snake Indians are referred to as the principal offenders. The Secretary states that while the appropriations were sufficient to sustain the army upon a peace footing alone, the increased expenditures to the expense of distant and rugged marches, and the operations of the army in the Indian country, the Bureau should be placed under the charge of the War Department, since it is impossible to impress the savages into obedience by other than military means. The Quartermaster's Bureau has expended \$34,000 since the Secretary went into the field, and the Quartermaster at St. Louis on the Oregon river is detailed at length to show the object was to demonstrate the fact that

The use of communication could be made available for removing large military forces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Secretary alludes to a special report of a board of engineers and artillery officers. They recommended that the United States approve, and adapt to the use of Japan, a long-range expanding projectile. The Secretary asks for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the experiments for the improvement of arms. He also suggests earnestly for a national armory for the production of a large quantity of arms. During the year a large quantity of condemned muskets have been sold from the different arsenals to make room for modern arms. The Secretary holds it to be an inhuman economy which sends a soldier into the field without furnishing him the best test of his arms which is made. He believes that the breech loading rifle will shortly drive out of use those that load at the muzzle. The exploration

er taken the Department of War across the Great Basin and the Rocky Mountains are referred to. The Massachusetts, ash with auxiliary steam power, has been sent to the coast of Alaska and the adjacent waters to resist the incursions of Indians from the British and Russian provinces. The latter come down in canoes, with many or hundred warriors, and make war with great speed. They give no warning of their approach, and defy pursuit by ordinary means. The Secretary proposes to send the Massachusetts, and a light brig, light steamer of considerable speed. If wise is adverted to. This post has been executed by Major Sedgwick, among the Comanches and Kiows, to protect the emigrants to Pike's Peak.

At that time the length of the mail route was estimated at 240,594 miles, and the cost of transportation \$98,908.70, being 41 cents per 100 lbs. mileage, and of \$690,000 revenue. The compensation of agents, clerks, and carriers, including salaries, and expenses, &c., amounts to \$214,767.77. The whole number of Postoffices is now 38,355.	
The financial operations of the Department are explained as follows:	
Payments for the year.....	\$19,170.
Of which is included—	
For transportation.....	\$13,453.225
For foreign mails.....	469.624
For Panama and Pacific.....	3,582.94
For soap to P. O.'s.....	2,352.928
For Post Office clerks.....	864.675
Deduct payment for 1859.....	4,296
Actual expenditure for 1860.....	\$14,874.
Revenue for the year.....	8,515.
Of which is included—	
For letter postage.....	\$ 81,189
For stamps sold.....	6,706.95

The revenue shows a gain of 7 per cent over 1859. The department now has \$85,098 subject to draft, and \$615,162 in balance due from postmasters &c., only a small sum collected.

The actual excess of expenditures over receipts for the year is \$8,556,705; the estimated excess for the current year is \$1,556,424. That for the year ending June 30, 1862, is \$4,566,434; and that is the cost of ocean mails and additional expenses the Isthmus mail, and 700,000 for carrying free matter, and the department will require for the year 1861-62, \$6,012,716.

The amount of stamps used during the year of which 159,463,660 were of the recent stamp. Of the new stamps of large denominations, \$138,162 have been sold. One-cent envelopes for circulars, and for cent envelopes for city post-boxes are introduced at once.

The amount of postage, sea and inland

which \$34,309 was by American steamers, \$796,413 by the Cunard line, and \$683,715 by the North German Lloyd and Hamburg lines. 3,095,380 letters were sent to Europe, and 3,075,950 returned thence. The cost of transatlantic service was \$378,254, of which \$250,000 was paid for the vessels, and \$2 by others. The subject of reducing ocean postage, which has been discussed with the British Government, still remains unsettled. The postage mails sent to San Francisco via Panama were \$220,862. The report details the circumstances of Mr. McKim's purchase of the pledge of compensation about the postage, made to him by the President. It is stated that in the year 1856 the ocean and Lathum California postages have fallen from \$28,773 in the first quarter to \$25,646 in the third, while the ocean postage has risen from \$22,232 to \$22,010.

The report advises that the cost of the

	Cost.	Receipts.
N. Y. to San Francisco (ocean)	\$2,000,000	
Overland via El Paso, &c.	900,000	319,000
St. Joseph to Salt Lake City	125,000	0
Salt Lake City to Pikesville	85,341	0
San Antonio to Pikesville	100,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,010,341</b>	<b>\$319,000</b>

The difference between San Antonio and San Diego has been reduced in the year saving \$101,000, and it yet "meets every postal want." The Charleston, Savannah and Key West service costs \$400,000 a year, and the New Orleans service costs \$200 per annum, and **this**, the report states, should be charged upon the postal treasury. Nearly \$125,000 has been expended on the Mississippi river route. The Postmaster General says that **none** of the great routes from New York to New Orleans has fulfilled the promise made for it, or been satisfactory; but thanks the schedule time beyond Cham-

The report defends the course of department in insisting upon the payment of carrier's fees for letters posted in mail-boxes; discusses the penny-decision in Philadelphia; advises further legislation to settle city post routes, and states that the city post office does all that could be expected. The industry system is declared to have failed, is shown by diminishing receipts for retention. A rate of ten cents by the standard mail is advised. The Postmaster-General is rebuffed for demands for retention, and urges action for the retention of State policy should not be founded with the real expenses of the payment. He speaks briefly but severely of Fowler's delinquency in New York; that the defame made by Fowler's statistics shows a gross fraud somewhere in the country.

embarrassment, and remarks that if the cause is sustained by the Court, Congress must provide for the interest of the participant, as all the bonds given to it then be worthless.

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**Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.**

On the last day of July, 1890, being commencement of the fiscal year 1890, the balance in the Treasury was \$4,508,275. The entire expenditure of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, exclusive of the redemption of treasury notes, which are otherwise provided for, and the interest on the public debt was \$39,848,474 72, and in that sum was included \$4,446,000 26, to meet a deficit in the Post Office Department, produced

[illegible]







## Miscellaneous

**THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.**—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word *Cephalic*, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Hensche remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word *Cephalic* will become as common as *Electrotype* and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away.

**'ardty Realized.**

**HEADACHE** is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the normal state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety

ism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is symptomatic disease of the stomach constituting *sicc headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *liver headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headaches. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nerve headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances coming on after a period of some days of

the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*. For the treatment of either class of *Headaches*, *Veronal* Pills have been found a rare and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases which *Headache* is the unerring index.

— *Thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps I'll be better knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh ad and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants me more of that same as relaid her before.*

— *Droopled.*—You must mean Spelding's Cephalic.

— *Bridget.*—Och! sure now and you've read it, here's a quarther and give me the Pills and don't be silly about it either.

One of the "many ills death is heir to" is so potent, so little understood, and so much neglected as stiffness. Often originating in carelessness, or stentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in aliter it is the precursor and companion of many the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unnecessarily eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which stiffness is the usual attendant are Headache, Rheumatism, Poul Breath, Piles, and others like nature, while along train of frightful diseases as Malignant Fever, Abscess, Dysentery, Di-

first indicate their presence in the system by this warning symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pilsone the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will repel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy the dangerous foe to human life.

**A Real Blessing.**

*Physician.*—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that head-ache?

*Mrs. Jones.*—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you all cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you all send more so that I can have them handy.

*Physician.*—You can get them at any Druggist's. I'll for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I commend them in all cases of Headache.

*Mrs. Jones.*—I shall send for a box directly, and

**TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.**—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated repaired Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by giving all the achine heads with his, Cembale, Pike,

Over excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous headache. The disordered state of the mind and body, incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers with a disorder can always obtain speedy relief from distressing attacks by using one of the Cough Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets

**FACE WORKS KNOWING.**—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious headache, Nervous Headache, Constiveness and general Debility.

And the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox—the Cephalic Pituitary for relief of headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

are relieved just from all the suffering which you  
have experienced. For this and other purposes,  
you should always have a box on hand, for use as  
occasion requires.

**Sick Headache.**  
CURE  
**Nervous Headache**  
CURE  
**All kinds of**

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Ferrous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and taken at the commencement of an attack insure immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Indigestion* to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Constipation*.

*For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all nervous and debilitated persons.*

and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the biliary system.

The CEREALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a diseased state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any chance of diet, and the only

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